Patent Extensions-Parker's Water-wheel. Correspondence of The Tribune.
House of Refresentatives, Tuesday, May 28.

It is perhaps a matter of importance to a large number of inventors, as well as mill-owners, that it should be known that the Committee on Patents in the House of Representatives, on the 9th day of May last reported a bill "for a forther extension of the privilege secured by a patent to Zebulon and Austin Parker for an improvement in the application of by draulic power in water wheels, issued on the 19th October, 1829, and extended by letters patent of renewal dated the October, 1843."

This patent is one that has for some time of the patent of the control o

patent of renewal dated 4th October, 1843.

This patent is one that has for some time past excited considerable interest in the country. Considerable hitgation has attended the attempt of the Parkers to enforce their claims for infringement, and there are now understood to be several suits in existence. The patent has already run more than twenty years, and yet the Committee propose to further extend the monopoly.

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MORE ABOUT THE CUBAN STAMPEDE. Full Particulars of the Fight and the Retro-

Full Particulars of the Fight and the Retrograde Movements.

From the Savannah Republica, Extra, May 25.

It appears that in looking after the Creole the Pizarro encountered the bark Georgiana, which had returned from the group of islands near the coast of Yucatan, whence the expedition sailed. The Georgiana had on board some thirty or forty men, who preferred not to accompany the expedition. These men were taken prisoners.

Thesending was made on the night of the 18th inst. The first attack the following morning was directed against the Jail, on the supposition that it was the barracks. The Kentucky regiment led this attack which was warmly met by the sen-

led this attack, which was warmly met by the sen-tinels on duty there, and some troops who were

tinels on duty there, and some troops who were with them.

In their progress through the town, the invaders met with a hot reception from all quarters, being fired upon from walls, housetops, windows, &c. A body of Spanish troops, moving towards the Governor's house being hailed, returned an answer by firing. The Governor's house was early attacked, but not until after Gen. Lopez had sent three or four distinct summonses to surrender. The house was then set fire to, when the Governor, some officers and some forty soldiers retreated to the next house, which was fired in its turn. They then made their way to a third house, on which were several ladies and others collected. The roof of this house, which was a low one, gave way and fell in, but no one was seriously hurt. In this caudition the inmates, with the fire at their heels, and the soldiers in danger of being blown up by their own cartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window mather soint of a bayonet. In the absence of anycartridges, had no choice but to surrender. A white flag was, therefore, soon hung out at the window onthe point of a bayonet. In the absence of any-thing else to serve the purpose of a flag, one of the young ladies present gallantly offered an article of her under garments, which was used for the pur-

The place being taken, Gen. Lopez, who had The place being taken, Gen. Lopez, who had thus far been unable to get speech of the inhabitants, which he was anxious to do, in order to save bloodshed, explained that the expedition came to the Island to offer liberty to the inhabitants, not with the purpose of plander. He issued at the same time strict orders that no property should be taken without being paid for, and gave other necessary orders. The effect of these measures was that the Spanish soldiers put on red shirts and cookades, like the invaders, and distributed through the town with, at least, the ostensible object of conciliating the people in favor of their new visitors—if does not appear, however, that much impression was made this way, and it is certain that the Spanish officers all remained faithful to their flag, exhibiting throughout a courage, worthy of the days of old Castile.

The loss on the side of the invaders was some 4 killed and perhaps 10 wounded, while it is pre-sumed that the defendants of the place met a loss sumed that the defendants of the place met a loss of some 20. Gen. Lopez is of opinion that there were not probably more than 100 regular soldiers of the line in Cardenas, at the time of the attack; but during all these transactions news had been sent to Colisco, a post ten miles distant, and to Matanzas for reinforcements, and large reinforcements were approaching the city, near 300 men having arrived before nightfall. During the day, too, some of the invading force had become a little disorganized by drinking, and a portion of them had been detailed to place the wounded and a quantity of coal on board the Creole, in order to enable her to return at once for refurerements. Influenced by return at once for reinforcements. Influenced by these and other strong considerations, Gen. Lopez determined to reembark his command on board the Creole, which was done soon after nightfall of the same day on which they landed (19th inst.) On their way to the best they were attacked by a force of 22 lancers and 45 infantry. These troops fought the invaders with desperate courage, charging up to the bayonets. The lancers were killed, alcoset to a man. One of them, a common soldier. almost to a man. One of them, a common soldier, returned twice alone, searching, like the French efficer at Waterloo, for some point where he might

pierce the line.

On leaving the harbor of Cardenas, the course of the vessel was laid in a N. W. direction, in of the vessel was laid in a N.W. direction, in order to avoid the risk of meeting Spanish men of war. As soon as the land faded from view, Gen. war. As soon as the land faded from view, Gen. Lopez gave orders to stand westward, his intention being to make another landing at the town of Mantus, in "Vuelta de Abajo." The district so called is all that part of the Island of Cuba westward from Havans. A large part of the command had, however, become discouraged by the warm reception they had met with by the Spanish troops, and had resolved not to attempt another landing. The orders of Gen. Lopez were repeated, when a council was called, and some three-fourths of the force determined to land at Key West, placing a guard over the boat's compass to West, placing a guard over the boat's compass to insure it. The officers generally were willing to

mare it. The officers generally were willing to follow the General.

The Creole ran aground in leaving the harbor of Cardenas, and remained six hours in the expectation of being overhauled by armed vessels. She was only got off after throwing overboard a large quantity of ammunition and provision—only 30,000 rounds of ammunition remained. The Creole, in going to Key West, took the south passage, while the Pizzaro took the north passage. Thus they missed each other while outside. Had they came in contact, a bloody struggle would doubtless have been the result. The Pizzaro had on board four companies of grenadiers—(probably 200 men.)

been the result. The Pizzaro had on board four companies of grenadiers—(probably 200 men.)

It is a curious circumstance, and one well worthy of mention, that the cholera disappeared in Havana the moment that the news of the landing of the expedition was received. This circumstance is well sustained by the experience of all disciplined armies in the field, on the eve of a battle, when the sick list diminishes rapidly. The excitement in Havana was, in like manner, so great that not a case of cholera was reported the day after the arrival of this news.

It is worthy of remark, in explanation of the letter of our Key West correspondent in regard to the reception of the invaders, that they did not anticipate any considerable assistance from the people of Cardenas. Their chief reliance, as we learn from officers of the expedition now in this city, was upon Matanzas, which place they were prevented from reaching by an unlooked for occurrence, as will be seen below. The popularity of General Lopez in Matanzas and the adjacent country, is represented to be almost unbounded.

We are further informed, that while the Creole

Lopez in Matanzas and the adjacent country, is represented to be almost unbounded.

We are further informed, that while the Creole was lying aground for six hours at Cardenas, with the momentary expectation of being attacked by a Spanish man-of war, the steamer Pizarro came into the harbor at night on one side of it in search of her, and passed out on the other side, without discovering her. Had the Pizarro attacked the invaders, however, they had determined to board her and take possession of her, which they have since learned would have been an easy matter.

Some thirty or forty soldiers came passengers by the Isabel from Key West, where the remainder of the expedition was left. It was their intention to leave Key West as soon as possible, and return to their homes in the States.

Eighty-four doublooss were found in the Treasury

to treir homes in the States.

Eighty-four doublooms were found in the Treasury at Cardenas, which were brought to Key West, and by order of Gen. Lopez distributed for the relief of the sick and wounded among the soldiers.

Correspondence of the Savanush Republican.

the American steamer Creole, chased by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which disclosed the fact that an attack had been made on the Island of Cuba by an expedition from New-Orleans. The facts, as I have gathered them, are these: The Creole left New-Orleans on the 7th last, for the ostensible purpose of taking passengers to Chagres, on their way to California. Instead of gold diggers, they were bound to Caba, under the command of Gen. Lopez, on the project of revolutionizing that Island. The plan was to land at Cardenas, surprize that place, seize the cars, and proceed immediately to Matanzas and surprise it, then go up the river to the mountains and fortify themselves. There the name of General Lopez would bring the soldiers and the citizens to his standard. Having effected this, there would have been shortly a sufficient force to inspire confidence in the people and to meet the army of the Government. It was believed that the great majority of the people wars to know the content of the content of the people wars to know the care of the content of the people wars to know the care of the content of the content of the people wars to know the content of the co was believed that the great majority of the people

The Creole proceeded to the Island of Mugere off Cape Catoche, on the coast of Yucatan. At this place they joined a part of the expedition, which had arrived some time previous on the brig Susan Loud, and the bark Georgiana. The whole force was then 650 men and was composed of three regiments, the Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentocky. Information was sent from here to Havana by a smack to delude the Government as to the point of attack. After two days stay at the Island point of attack. After two days stay at the Januthe whole expedition embarked on the Creole for Cardenus, having sent the brig and bark back to New Orleans. They reached Cardenus on the 19th inst at 2 o'clock A.M. Here, on account of low tide and other obstructions, they were delayed two hours before a landing could be effected. This delay with the noise of landing had given the alarm, in the country of the lay with the noise of landing had given the alarm, and a dispatch was immediately started by the Governor of Cardenas for Matanzas. As soon as they landed an attack was made on the garrison, the Americans shouting as they advanced, "Libertad de Cuba y independencia." At daylight after three hours hard fighting, the city was captured, with the loss of seven Americans and fifteen wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not known, but is supposed to have been from 50 to 100. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenas were taken prisoners. This was necessary to make them surernor and Lieut. Governor of Cardenss were taken prisoners. This was necessary to make them surrender. The firing was constant and hot from the garrison and tops of houses until the city was taken. The Spaniah soldiers fought well and bravely, but the Americans, with the same dauntless and vohement courage that swept Mexico, carried everything before them, and in a few hours after innding. this city, of 7,000 inhabitants, was in the possession of 600 men. On reaching the Raikond dépôt the rails w

found to have been taken up, so as to render it im-possible to reach Matanzas by that means. Before they could have reached there by foot the whole force of the Government would have been ready to receive them. This part of the project having failed, it was concluded to remain at Cardens and await a demonstration in their favor. The citizens in the morning appeared friendly and disposed to join the invaders, invited them to their houses and treated them hospitably, but none took up arms and rope care in from the country.

none came in from the country.

In the evening about sundown, a hundred and In the evening about sundown, a hundred and twenty lancers marched into the city. A parttook a position in one street to cut off a retreat. The others, fifty in number, charged the Americans and were all, with one exception, shot down. The lancer that escaped showed reckless valor—twice, single handed and alone, he charged—at the second because his home as a filled line. charge his borse was killed, his arm was broken and he taken prisoner, and brought here. In this attack no assistance was rendered by the citizens. On the contrary, the Captain of the lancers was found to be the very man who had feasted the officers

to be the very man wan had feasted the older's sumptuously at dinner, and made them believe he was with them.

One of the sids of Gen. Lopez, Gen. Gonzales, lays here badly, but supposed not dangerously, wounded. Col. O'Hara, of Kentucky, is also wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, died of his wounds, and his body was thrown overboard the day after they left Car denss. Among those killed was an Episcopal parson from the West, whose name I have not learned.

The Americans receiving no assistance from the people, and aware that a force of ten thousand men stationed near Cardenas, were on the march to attack them, took to their boat at night and put to sea for Key West. The next morning the steamer Pizarro was discovered astern in chase. They kept ahead all that day, and at night changed They kept shead all that day, and at night changed their coarse to North East, and made the reef at Key Vacas. There a pilot took them inside the reef and ran down. The Pizaro was off the ship channel yesterday morning, having arrived in the night. She demanded a pilot of Lieut. Hogers, who lay out there in the Pizaro that they out there in the Pizaro, the United States schooner engaged in the coast survey. The purpose for which they waited a pilot was, as they avowed, to chase the Creek.

Mr. Rogers replied that they could have a pilot to come into Key West, but not to pursue the Creeke. The commander of the Pizarro threatened to inform the Government of his refusal to furnish lim a pilot, on which Mr. Rogers sent him his card, so that there might be no doubt who he was. After a short time a pilot hoarded the Pizarro from a piloting schooner, and brought her through the

a piloting schooner, and brought her through the ship channel. In the meantime, the Creole was running down inside the reef with all the steam she could raise. She rounded the Lighthouse point a bail hour before the Pizarro. What might have been the consequence had she gotten a pilot from Mr. Rogers, or whether it was her intention, after the pizarro. Mr. Rogers, or whether it was her intention, after having crossed the bar and gotten in our waters, to have attacked the Creole and cut her oil from this place, we can't tell; but such it is supposed must have been her design, from the lact of her wanting a pilot to chase, and from the knowledge which her officers must have had that it was impossible for a vessel of so great draught to go inside the reef. The only use for a pilot was to come inside and await the approach of the Creole.

The Creole, after being detained twenty minutes by the Health Officer, was allowed to come to the wharf; while dropping down, the Pizarro passed on above and came to anchor. The commander ordered the pilot to put her between the Creole and the shore. He replied he would be d——d if he would.

dered the pilot to put her between the Creoie and the shore. He replied be would be d—d if he would. As soon as the Creole touched the wharf, a rush was made by the men with their bundles and side arms for the shore, and soon the boat was entirely abandoned. They seemed glad enough to bave gotten once more on American soil. Fortu-nately for them the U. S. Barracks about a mile nately for them the U.S. Barracks about a mile from the city, were vacant and afforded a shelter. The Pizarro lays here still, having kept up steam all day yesterday and last night as if apprehensive she was in a dangerous neighborhood and it might be necessary to take very suddenly to her heels. She has, we understand, about 100 men aboard and one of the Spanish officers who escaped from Car-denas.

It was the design of the Americans, had they found it impossible to escape, to have boarded the Pizarro if they could. Could they have done this they would have taken her in ten minutes.

Twenty-six men and four officers of the garrison at Cardenas joined the Americans during the light

at Cardenas joined the Americans during the fight and have come over with them. They seem much attached to Gen. Lopez. Seven negroes also came over. When the men returned to the boat at Car-denas they found about twenty negroes, who pray-ed to be taken with them. All were sent ashore, however, except these seven, who hid themselves, and were not discovered till the boatgot out to sea. They were brought before Judge Marvin, the District Judge, this morning, upon a writ of habeas corpus, who ordered them to be delivered to the Span ish Consul. He will send them on board the Pizarro. to be delivered to their owners. The Creole has been seized by the collector for various breaches of the revenue laws, and will doubtless be forfeited. the revenue laws, and will doubtless be forfeited. No remonstrance was made by the adventurers when she was seized. They looked for it as a matter of course. They have been entirely peaceful and seem disposed to abide by the law. Many of them are gentlemen of education, and are of the most respectable families in the West. What will be their destination is unknown. Some, I understand, leave to-day for New Orleans, and above 300 on the Isabel. Gen. Lopez and his aid, J. Sanchez Yznega, are among the latter.

After the boat had gotten out to sea from Cardenss, a vote was taken to determine their course.

After the boat had gotten out to sea from Cardenas, a vote was taken to determine their course. A majority voted for coming to Key West. Gen. Lopez then asked to be set ashore at La Vuelta de Abajo, where troops were atationed with the Spanish soldiers who had joined them, and who were anxious to have followed him. A number of the Americans were also willing to follow him. The supply of fuel was so small that it was thought there would not be sufficient to take them back to the shore and reach this place, and they thought there would not be sufficient to take mem-back to the shore and reach this place, and they determined not to return. Lopez seems still san-guine. He says that his name will yet call a host guine. The Americans speak in the highguine. He says that his name will yet call a host to his standard. The Americans speak in the high est terms of his coursge. He was to be found throughout the fight where the bullets flew thickest. They think, though, that he was deceived as to the extent of his popularity in Cuba, and this was the cause of the failure of the expedition. As

well formed plan. Since writing the above, we hear through the Spanish Consul at this port that the Pizarro on Saturday last, captured the brig Susan Loud and the back Grounians, the yestell Saturday last, captured the brig Susan Loud and the bark Georgianna, the vessels before meatiened as having carried part of the expedition to Mugeres. They were on their way from that island to New Orleans. They had an beard, beside their crew, some 15 or 20 men, some sick, and others who backed out and concluded to return. The Pixarro took them into Havana, and immediately sailed after the Croole. There were taken on these vessels a great number of letters, which were brought here. ere brought here. A smack arrived here an hour ago from Havana,

and communicated with the Pizarro. She is jus going out with the smack in tow.

Haste for the mail prevents me from giving you

further details. I should have stated that some of the wounded I should have stated that some of the wounded Americans were left at Cardenas from necessity. The Governor and Lt. Governor of Cardenas were released on giving their word of honor that these men should be well treated—a promise they remembered most probably only while the Creole was in sight. The city is full of rumors of other expeditions having been fitted out from Mississippi and Pennsylvania. This is gathered from the adventurers.

Carysport.

enturers. CARYSFORT.

A Key West correspondent of the Charleston

Courier says:

All arms, ammunition, borses, &c. were collected from the citizens for our use. We remained in quiet possession of the city until dusk of the evening, during which time the entire force, except General Lopez and staff is command of 25 men under Capt. Logan, cucky Regiment, had returned on board conserverise, the command was attacked by 150 or 200 lancers and cavalry, all mounted. Captain Logan defended his position until reinforced from the steamer. The engagement lasted about three Courier savs: The engagement lasted about three

the steamer. The engagement lasted about three quarters of an hour.

Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 12, including Capt. L. who was mortally wounded and died on board the steamer. The enemy lost all except some twelve men. During the engagement we kept retreating, having understood that they were expecting a heavy reinforcement. Got the steamer under way on Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock.

o'clock.

At 12 M. on the morning of the 20th discovered a Spanish man of war some fifteen miles to the southward and eastward, apparently in chase of us. We kept our steamer under heavy steam, piling on barrels of rosin and coal, and at about a A.M. of the reis of rosin and coat, and at about a A.M. of the 21st saw a steamer to windward. Procuring a pilot off the reef of Florida, we ran into Key West, where we arrived at about 11 P.M. and landed, being chased up to that time.

On our first landing at Cardenas, Col. Picket of the Kentacky regiment, with some 30 men, was detailed to take possession of the railroad depot, to

cut off all communication with Matanzas, and did not return until late in the evening, but in ample time to participate in our last engagement, at which time a command of 25 Spanish officers and soldiers joined us, one of whom was slightly

Wounded.-Colonel Wheat, of the Louisiana Regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hare, of the Kentucky Region in, slightly; Gen Gonzalez, do do, slighely; Cept Logan, do do, mar-tally, (slince dead); Cap and Simin, do do, slightly; Lieut, Jones, of the Louisiana Regiment, seriously; Col. o'the Gen Staff, slightly; Qe. Master Lexica, of the Misn Regiment, mortally, (dead); Col. \_\_\_\_, of Genl atesing; Major Hawains, of the Kentucky Regiment

## THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Presentment of the Grand Jary. The Grand Jury for the May term, made the fol-lowing presentment, when they were dismissed by

the Coart:

To the Court of General Sessions of the County of New York:—The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New York, have been so engrossed by County of New York, have been so engrossed by their duties in the jury room, that but little attention could possibly be given to the various subjects embraced in the special charge of the Court. We have, however, visited and examined with some care, the public institutions under the direction of the Governors of the Alms-House. So far as our observation extended, those devoted and patriotic directions of the country of th

observation extended, to see devote and partitive citizens are entitled to high commendation for the faithfulness with which they have discharged their duties to the public.

The Nurseries on Randall's Island, under the charge of Col. Stearns, appear to be conducted in a masner deserving of great approbation. The large number of twelve hundred children, mostly the officiency migratume have by this rable. spring of crime or misfortune, have, by this noble charity, been rescued from impending ruin, and their temporal and moral wants amply provided for ere the force of evil example could impress their tender minds, and by appropriate training and edu-cation, they are being prepared to fill a respectable position in society. Additional accommoda-tions are evidently required for the constantly in creasing number of inmates. These should be creasing number of inmates. These should be promptly provided, as the expense of this institu-tion will be cheerfully met by the City while the evidences of its benefits continue so gratifying and

We deem it our duty, however, not to leave Randail's Island without pointed condemnation of an establishment which is a disgrace to the City and a reproach to the humanity of the age. refer to the Potter's Field. Heretofore the refer to the Potter's Field. Heretofore the greatobject appears to have been to ascertain the greatest number of dead bodies which could possibly be
disposed of within a given area. We understand
that this problem has been satisfactorily solved at
eleven thousand to the acre. This being accomplished, as our globe is not yet so crowded that men
lack elbow room, it will be well hereafter, in the interment of the dead by the city, to pay some regard
to decency, even if the voice of humanity is to be
stilled and the health of the living uncared for. The
present Potter's Field is a rocky foundation covpresent Potter's Field is a rocky foundation cov-ered by a very few feet of earth, hardly sufficient for single graves. This thus soil is trenched for the reception of the dead, and tiers of seven or eight coffins are piled one on another, up to and above the surrounding surface. Over the tops and ends of these a little earth is thrown, but so partially that frequently the ends, and, in some cases, the tops of coffins are left exposed to view. It need hardly be added that these mounds of patrefaction, spread out upon the face of a rock to the action of the sun, infect the atmosphere with a postlential effluvia highly injurious, not only to the fourteen hundred persons in the public institutions on the Island, but to the surrounding neighborhood to a great distance.

We are informed that the Potter's Field has but recently been put under the control of the Gover-nors of the Alms-House, and that these gentlemen meditate some improvements. We do not hesi-tate, however, to declare that the locality is utterly unfit for the use to which it is assigned, and that no improvement will be substantial, unless the Potter's Field is removed to a locality where the soil is deep; or else by the construction of a large number of vanits, the necessity of continually opening the same vault is obviated. Any slighter change will be not only inadequate, but in the end less economical.

ical.

The Lunatic Asylum on the North end of Blackwell's Island, under the management of Dr. Ranney, is a credit to the country, and speaks well for his skill and fidelity. The apartments occupied by the patients are in admirable condition, while every care seems to be bestowed on each individual country to the patients are to be bestowed on each individual country. ease, to restore when possible, but at all events to case, to restore when possible, but at all events to alleviate. The surrounding grounds are undergoing needed improvement; so as to allow greater indulgence and gratification to the truly unfortunate class in charge, who, on our visit, numbered four bundred and fifty-two, of whom about three hundred and sixty are free patients.

The edifices appropriated to the same poor of the County are eligibly located in the center of Blackwell's Island. The Governors are now constructing high stone wells to senarate this portion of

well's Island. The Governors are now constructing high stone walls to separate this portion of their charge from the Lunatic Asylam on the north, and the Ponitentiary establishment on the south, as well as suitable barriers between the edifices allotted to the saxes respectively. The grounds within the limits defined for the Alms-Houses, are also being laid out on principles calculated to combine the useful with the craamental—These several improvements are effected mainly by prison and workhouse labor; thus benefiting the public property, without increased burden to the tax payers.

The condition of the Alms-House Development

The condition of the Alms-House Department is highly creditable to the efficient and capable war-den, Mr. Fitch, who seems peculiarly fitted for the station. The aged and infirm, who constitute the larger part of the inmates, receive at his hands the

most kindly and affectionate treatment. Under his care are 1,015 persons, all apparently enjoying as much happiness as is possible to indigence.—
The buildings do not appear to have been futbfully constructed: although recently erected, they already require important repairs.

The Penitentiary Department, under the charge of Mr Keen, we found in an excellent condition for cleanliness, order and discipline; no institution of the hind excels it in these essential qualities.—All prisoners, whose health will allow, are required to labor, but none are overtasked. At present a large number are employed in improving the Island.

ern extremity of the Island, is nearly ready for oc-cupancy. The plan of this edifice is admirable; but

cay, while repeated scrubbing has nearly worn t floor out. Notwithstanding these disadvantafloor out. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the Institution, which is under the charge of Col. Mann, is in admirable order. We are especially gratified in being able to commend the careful attention bestowed on patients in this, and the Hospital establishments, by the medical force engaged. It was rarely we entered a ward without flouring a medical attendant in waiting; and in every in stance of inquiry, the patients appeared satisfied with the treatment they receive. There are five hundred and thirty-four patients now under charge. The City Prison, in the Halls of Justice, is far from being in such condition as a house of determing abound be. We are satisfied that its efficient and philanthropic keeper, Mr. Edmonds, exerts every means in his power to keep it cleanly and omfortable. The fault lies partly in its style of tructure, partly in the lack of dormitories and

omfortable. The fault lies partly in its style of tructure, partly in the lack of dormitories and ther accommodations for its crowded population, ut mainly in the quantity of filthiness of which it s daily and unavoidably made the receptacle. The two former of these may be remedied by the au-thorities; the latter, with population and crime, must increase. It is possible to make some alter-ation in the arrangements of the building, as it now stands, which will allow it to be kept in some-what better order. Among these changes, we what better order. Among these changes, would commerate the substitution of grated in doors to the cells in lieu of the present close woo er ones, iron bedsteads; and the reclamation of

en ones; iron bedsteads; and the reclamation of all the cells within the enclosure for prison use.

We were painfully impressed while examining the City Prison by the numerous and alarming instances of juvenile depravity. Mere children were under confinement charged with crimes generally assumed to require the nerve and desperation of persons long practiced in vice. This evidence of the increasing corruption of our youth, induced us to request the keeper to prepare a statement of the area of all the prisoners. But our personal inspection had not prepared us for the uncomfortable fact disclosed, that more than one-third of the prisoners are minors.

The arrangements made by this city for the education of its youth are a just cause for pride, and a landable example to the whole country. To support that system the wealth of our citizens is freely lavished; and in its behalf the time and intellect of many of them, generously given. But all will be in vain, if while we cultivate the youthful mind, we suffer the heart to be corrupted. Indeed, if the juvenile depravity which is spreading in our midst, is not immediately arrested, what is but partially the case now will soon be wholly so;—and the child who knows not father or mother, and who is rearred by the public bounty, in seclusion, upon Randall's Island, will be fortunate compared with those w.o., having a home within our city's bounds, e arrangements made by this city for the edu-Randall's Island, will be fortunate compared with those who, having a home within our city's bounds, and enjoying the benefits of its educational care, are yet compelled to breath the miasma which in fects the moral atmosphere of its youth. No one can contamplate without emotion the legacy we are about to leave the succeeding generation in the precedous criminals we are now rearing. What the future will be, if the evil is allowed to grow until the great mass of our youth become depraved cannot be imagined without horror.

It does not seem to be within the power of the nablic sathorities, under existing laws to do much

It does not seem to be within the power of the public authorities, under existing laws to do much towards carbing the evil influence now working upon our youth. We have not examined whather all that can be done has been. Our attention to this point has been sufficient, however, to satisfy us that the manner of confining juvenile deliquents at the City Prison can and should be improved. They should be sedulously kept apart from adult prisoners. This is obvious. The failure to separate them heretofore, is mainly to be ascribed to want of necessary accommodation. That part of

the protection of our youth, and to that end further I gislation is necessary. It is held that society has rower to compel the education of children. Has it not egual power to shield them from vice! If we admit that while at home they are only liable to the authority which governs there, is it not neverthe-less, toth the right and the duty of society to guard them from evil associations and corrupting influences when abroad? Clearly it is. We find in the City Prison, children confined under the five day act, for being drunk. This fact suggests forcibly act, for being drunk. This fact suggests forcibly the necessity for a law inflicting sovere penalty upon the sale or public delivery of intoxicating liquors to a minor. Whatever weight may be attached to the position that the sale of liquors to adults cannot be prohibited without an infringement of personal rights, none will assume that the objection applies to such a prohibition in regard to children. So, also, a penalty should be affixed to children. So, also, a penalty should be affixed to the admission of youth into houses of infamy: and also to the admission of children, under a fixed age, into theaters, and some other places of public amusements, unless accompanied by relatives or masters. Such provisions of law, it should be the duty of the Police to enforce; and that power should be impersively required to disperse all congregations of tille Police to enforce; and that power should be imper-sively required to disperse all congregations of title boys, and especially street gamblers, and those around street corners and places of public resort. Idleness is a fruitful parent of crime, and no where is it more prolific than among the crowds of youth who gather in our streets, and spend hours in the rain of each other, and the annoyance of pass-ces by

ers by.

But all that the public can do to improve or to restrain children will be inndequate, unless aided by those nearer to them. Parents and masters have a fearful responsibility, which is now very often too fearful responsibility, which is now very often too sadly neglected. Upon their own shoulders will mainly rest the guilt, if children committed to their guardianship enter upon manbood with corrupted hearts and uncultivated faculties. The influence which nature and custom give to them, the law and its ministers can never attain. The charm of a mother's love can keep children within the domesmether's love can keep children which the domes-tic circle, when policemen try in vain to drive them from the streets; and the power of early taught obedience to a father's will can be more efficiently invoked to turn youthful steps from evil doors, than all the penalties which can be wrung from those

The smaller prisons, and places of detention at police stations, throughout the city, have not been examined for want of time. They have not generally been reported to us favorably, and are regarded as needing a scrutinizing survey.

A transient visit to the House of Refuge impressed us favorably of the superior manner in which the children in that establishment are manned.

aged. Order, cleanliness and health prevailed throughout. Of 362 children, but 5 were sick, and throughout. Of 362 children, but 5 were sick, and they very slightly. The management of this beneficence, and their principal, Mr. Ketchum, are entitled to the approbation of the public for their faithfulness and efficiency. It is to be regretted that the accommodations at the House of Refuge are not more extensive. Attempts are now being made to effect a better classification of the inmates, which cannot be done without an enlargement of their premises.

Of the many subjects of inquiry referred to us

by the Court, we have to present as a public nois-ance, the bone boiling and borse butchering estab-lishments in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards. That establishments for conducting the busines

these people are employed at, are needful, we do no feel inclined to dispate. The large number of animals constantly dying in the county, lof borses alone 3,000 annually) makes it expedient that encouragement should be given to every proper means for disposing of their remains. None can be more efficient than those which scientific skill applies to useful purposes. But from the observation of the manner in which the same business is conducted at the foot of Forty-fourth-st. East River, and at the Union Chemical Company, at Williamsburgh, this Grand Jury regard the establishments presented as conducted on plans deficient in all the requisites for the protection of public comfort and public health against the missma released from purifying animal matter while undergoing the needful chemical or mechanical process.

The public officers who are entrusted with the enforcement of the laws regulating such establishments, should enforce them without delay, before a season of the year overtakes them that may assist in sprending disease and death.

sist in sprending disease and death.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Foreman.

George Townsend Secretary.

## CITY ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, May 29 THIEVING.—Joseph White was locked up in the Ninth Ward last night for stealing a small amount of property from Godfrey Cohen.

FIGHTING -D. T. Sloeum, for an assault upon alentine Vansicklen, in the Eighteenth Ward, was locked up.

LARCENT.-Wm. Francis was arrested in the Fif h Ward for stealing some small goods from John Anderson, 55 Anthony st.

Assault.-Jerry McDonald, alias "Redheaded Jerry," was locked up in the Fifth Ward for a savage assault upon Cordelia Hill.

BRUTAL —George Ryan, of 187 Spring at was arrested last night for getting drunk and beating his wife most unmercifully.

ON a LARN.-John Hughes and John McLane were arrested at 1] o'clock this morning, for rist-ons conduct in Broatway, kicking over boxes and making a disturbance generally. Taken to Fif-teenth Ward Station-house. ON A WARRANT .- John Mahoney was arrested

yesterday in the Fourth Ward, on a warrant charg-ABANDONMENT.-John Keefe was arrested last

night in the Fourth Ward, on a complaint of his wife, who charges him with abandoning his family.

STEALING A WATCH—James Stewart, George Williams, Wm. Reed, Henry Williams and Henry Smith were locked up at the Fourth Ward Station-house last night for stealing a watch from Henry Rome ward. Henry Bornamand.

REFRACTORY SAILOR .- John Williams, sailor on the Dewitt Clinton, was arrested yesterday and sent to the Seventh Ward Station, for refusing to work and trying to keep others from working.

Confidence Man .- A genteel looking man, who refused to tell his name, went to Mrs. Wine s boarding house. 37 Bowery, and engaged board, was shown to a room, and soon after went off with e dress coat that don't belong to him. He was caught last night in the Second Ward.

RUN FROM HIS FAMILY.—Jacob Bopp, a German, was caught in the Eleventh Ward for abandoning his family.

A Harp Blow.—Hyatt Burzer, crazy drunk, in the Eleventh Ward, knocked Wm. C. Austin on the head with a heavy plane, and cut his scalp badly. Held to answer.

Drowned —A man, name unknown, was drowned last night at 9½ o'clock, oif the Battery. Pio Inon.-Thomas Ford was arrested in the

First Ward this morning for stealing a lot of pig iron from the sloop Vigilant, at Pier 5 N. R.

# GENERAL NOTICES.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Pub-Habers, Ginton Hall. 131 Nassaust near the Park. Dr. Shew's Water-Care Institution, cor

Dr. De Laney, 51 Lispensrd-st. near Broadway, be consulted duly from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. my9 im

To Lebanon Springs Water-Cure Establishment is now open on its 6th Sammer. For information address. [my8 lm\*] N. BEDORTHA, M.D.

Splendid Gothic Pintes.—Romerrs's new and splendid style of Gothic Boor and Number Plates—entirely new and original designs. Those in want of something new and splendid on their doors are invited to cull and examine the shove articles. Also a splendid swortment of Gothic and Shield pattern Beil-Pulls. R. ROBERTS, my22 lm. 562 Broadway, near Prince-st.

GREENWICH BANK, New-York, May 18, 1830.

Notice.—The annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, the 3d day of June anxi. Poll open from 11 to 12 o'clock. By order of the Roard.

my21 tel.

Dr. Edward H. Dixon, Eduor of the Scalpel, has removed his consulting offices to 112 Grand-st one door west of Broadway, where he attends exclusively to operative surgery and office consultations from 9 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the Scalpel is at 2 Astor House.

Benevolent Dyers Association.—The Dyers and Finishers will hold their second meeting next Friday, 31st of May, at 74 o'clock, in Mr. Richter's meeting-room, 55 Forsysh et. Ali Dyers and Finishers are respectfully invited to attend.

By order ofthe Committee By order of the Committee. ROB. DONALDSON, Chairman, my29 3\* Ron List, Sec'ry.

PF United States Hall Steamship Company.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Mail FF United States Mail Stockholders of the United States Mail
Steamship Company will be held at the Merchantz Excharge Bank in the City of New-York, no Saunday, June
1, 1806, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing five
Directors of the said Company, and to transact such other
business as may be necessary.

GOORGE LAW
MASSHALL O. ROBERTS,
JAMES VAN NOSTRAND,
Commissioners.

The Notice.—The PRENIX BANK, Westerly, R. I. soon af er it was robbed, in December last, of about \$15,900, suspended the issue of its Bills and procured now plains, the sur's slow from which are dated 3nn. I, 1850.

The Bank, having redemed nearly all their old circulation, (with the exception of the stolen money), will hereafter redeem the old Bills at their counter, all of which are dated previous to Jan. I, 1850.

The Suffolk Bank, Boston, will continue as usual to redeem the new Bills of this Bank. By order of the Directors, Westerly, R. I. March 4, 1850.

MESTHEN FOSTER, Cashier

To Notice.—Pursuant to "an act to amend the Charter of the Schenectady and Catakili Railroad Company," passed March 2, 1950, notice is hereby given that the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the fald Corporation, will be reopened at the office of Van Vleck & Pauvs, b Jauncey-court, 59 Wallest in the City of New-York, on the 2th day of June next, at it o'clock, A.M. Dated May 23, 1896.

JAMES POWERS

JAMES POWERS, ERASTUS BEACH, S. SHERWOOD DAY, C VAN SANTVOORD, JOHN VAN VLECK, TLAtest Improvements in the Daguerrean

APL.—For a perfect pleture in every respect go to Gur-nery's old established gallery, 189 Broadway. The like-nesses taken by his new process are universally acknowl-edged to be superior to any heretofore taken in this coun-try. try.

Have You been to the Palace?—Not to the palace of Queen Victoria, but to the palace of Mannuar & Hearn, 27 Malden-lane, and get your hair cut to princely style, and a clean pair of hair brushes used to each and every customer. 27 Malden-lane.

myl4 codim

Liquid Hair Dye, insproved so as to color the hair or whisters the momentiti a applied without the least injury—it is entirely free from unjeasant cotor, and can be washed with the strongest soap immediately it is applied without waiting to dry. For sale, or applied, at Batchet, as Wilferflacket, as Wilferflacket, and Wilferflacket, and Wilferflacket.

Water-Cure Institutes—City and Country.—Dr. Taill receives patients at the commodious city establishment lo Leight-st and at Oyster-Bay, L. I. Communication daily between these pieces by steamboat and railroad. General practice attended to. Consultations 85, me25 (mr.

myso im'

12 Water-Cure House,—T. L. Nichota, M.D. and
Mra.M. S. Gove Nichota, Water-Cure Physiciana, 37 West
Twenzy-second st. Patients received for full or day treesment, or visited at their residences. Consultations from 10
102 mys 1m'

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF NUNNS & CO.
Was dissolved on the eleventh day of May instant, by
the withdrawal of the subscriber. The remaining partners
will continue the Plano-Forte Manufacturing business under the old name, and will pay and collect all outstanding
debts.

May II, 1850.

May II, 1850.

WANTS A SITUATION—An active, poster, business or man, wishes to take the charge of a business or assist, either on shares or moderate wares, he having a small store in the city which his wife can marged. He would be willing to take a stuation as light porter, measured or in any way an active man could be useful Tastmontals of the highest, and security. Address W. Will-LIAMS, Chatham square Post office.

at 78 Ninth-st, her present p see my23 2.

WANTED—Structure for a number of uncelled early and caliddre, recently arrived, free front city had and associations, red willing in work for moderate was Application to be made: the others of Commissioner Emigration, in the Park No cearers.

WANTED—In a small family, a respectable Engine woman; she must be a good cook, washer and frome. Apply 454 Grand-at, between the hours of 5 and 7 P.M. myl2 laff

A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Best city reference given. Can be seen for three days from her last place. 7 Lamartine-place. Twenty-sin-th-si, between Eighth and Ninth av. my 25 3: my HE GENTLENAN who by mistake took from he had the door of a Course in Eighth-st, on Sunlay he had the door of a Course in Eighth-st, on Sunlay he

INFORMATION WANTED .- ITHENRY DRURY. of Lincoln, England, be still alive, he is repeated to write immediately to his sunt, Mrs. Tallant of Madville, Crawford Co. Pennsylvania. Any persons shin a five beformation of this young man, are earnestly solicined to far ward it to the above address, as this family are in silicons on his account. Other papers piesse copy.

DOOKS POSTED UP AND BALANCED, or me market specific property and Accounts of all kinds copied. Apply in person or by letter to myzl lm. S. STURTEVANT, SEGREDGE.

### BOARDING.

Doard In The Country—The undersigned of the state of the

DOAR DING.—A gentiessan and his wife, and 2 or 3 bingle gentiemes, can be accommodated with agreemble apartments, with full or partial board, by applying at 23 McDougaisst. Location in a very respectable neighborhood and near the Bleeker-st. line of stages. References given and required.

BOARD—An elderly lady wishes board in a grane private family, a pious family preferred, or boaring bouse, within one or two squares of the Mercer at Preso terian Church. Address P. Q. Tribune office, staing term Ac. BOARDING—Gentlemen and their families, also board and pic asant rooms, by applying at 150 Mott-st two doors from Grand-st. Terms reasonable. my28 38

BOARD,—A gentleman and his wife or three or too single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasur room and full or partial board, at 426 Hudson-st. Reference required.

my22 Starton

BOARD.—A gentlemen and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board-stem moderate—at 452 Washington at my252;

POOSIS TO LET.—Very pleasant, alry, and semigrate application at 36 Franklin-st, a few doors was a Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THESE WIVE can be accommodated with a choice of room at board in a family residing at 250 East Broadway, as Cinton-at.

Conton-at.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—In a private built, as unfarnished front and back parior, on the first bar. Apply at 19 Blecker-at.

A LABY residing in a pleasant location in Princed as lumates of her family a few gentlemen and their wive and a few single gentlemen, to either full or patiel board where can be realized an agreeable home, with moderate terms. Address C B. Tribune Office.

my 22 2er

TWO LADIES can be received as hoarders by a fam-by residing in a pressant situation in the country, a few miles from New-York. Address amover to A. You 1,315, New-York Post-Office, with name and address, and the si-vestime will see

Vertiser will call.

UNION HOTEL, ELIZABETHTOWN, & J.—The subscriber having taken this establishment and having entirely reduced it is prepared to evidenments friends and the public to accommodations equal to say in Elizabethtown, N.J. The Hotel has numerous spartments, consisting of an ordinary, dinting room, parlos, bedreome, &c. In addition to rooms for large or small public meetings, there are sitting rooms for families or private parties. The location is convenient either for men dvuleness or for those who visit Eitzabethtown for pleasure, taking one hour's pleasure it feel. The terms moderate, and no pains will be spaced to give satisfaction, my27 lw\*c WILLIAM REILLEY, Proprisor.

COAL: COAL:—Best Peach Orchard, range and ag size, of superior quality, delivered at 50 cents less that last Summer's prices, from SIMPSON'S yards, 78 Thous-son-st. near Spring, and 9 Christopher-st. near Jefferson Market. I AM DELIVERING me best Red Ash Coal, Store or Egg, from my yard corner of King and Greenwich, \$475; \$4 50 from boats [my23 2m\*] PETER CLINTON

ALBANY AND SCHENKUTADY RAILROAD TACOMPANY.—The Annual Election for Bleckers of this Company will be held at their office in the city of Albany on the second Wedersday (12th day) of June sent, 12 of clock at noon of that day. The poll will conduce some to 12th of June inclusive. Albany, May 15, 1650.

By order of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. FOSTER, Jr. Secretary.

PAINTING—In tentration of Wood and Marble, L. PENCER & SONS, 123 Welker-et. still continue to execute orders in their line of business. Hall Walla, Martles, Doors, Libraries, Stores, Pariors, and Churches in city and country) painted to institute the various woods and marbles. Orders promptly attended to.

mys. 185

and contrivy parties to imitate the various woods and all bless. Orders promptly stitended to.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICARES to, and all skin deformities, and is, moreover, the beat having compound ever used. Gouramy's Poodre Sabile positively eradicates used. Gouramy's Poodre Sabile positively eradicates superfluous hair from low large leads or any part of the body; Hair Restorative for forcing hair to grow, and rendering harsh, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy; Liquid Rouge for pale lips and cheeks; Lily white for rough, sallow and fisshed faces; Lily white preparations of Dr. Feira, Gouranous terfeits. The gentine preparations of Dr. Feira, Gouranous found only at 57 Walkers at, first store from fact in the first found only at 57 Walkers at, first store from fact in Broadway; Callender, SS South Third 4c, Philadelphia, Bates & Jordan, 129 Washington at Boston Gibba, Washington City, Pierce, Ericadway, Albany.

BRUSH MANUPACTORY.

BRUSH PLANUFAOTORY.

BRUSH PLANUFAOTORY.

O'17 FEARLST. FRANKLIN-SQUARE—The subpublic that he has on hand for the Spring trade airge alsoriment of paint brushes, such tools, varieth brushes,
whitewash do, window do, dusting do, fac. Also, at 62
tensive assortment of fancy brushes of superior worknessship, which he is selling at the lowest prices. The number
signed has received from the American Institute a sive
medal for the best brushes exhibited at their lais fulr.

629 2m.\*

TANNERS AND CURRIERS KNIVES. TANNERS AND CURRIERS' KNIVES,
BLADES AND TOOLS GENERALLY.

MADE TO ORDER of superior quality; Edge 7006
of superior make and finish. Also, Case Sized Forces,
of every description to suit customers. Bear of 61 Acc.

N. B.—Persons wanting the above articles, will do well
by calling upon the subscriber before purchasing size
where.

PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED in new inventions, the subscriber offers his services in soliciting Letters rates in this country and siso in Great Britain, France and other Continental States. Every information can be obtained of and savice afforded on all legal or creation points connected with these subjects by mils if

PAPER HANGINGS AND BANDBOXES.

N. BROWS 67 CANAL-ST.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of Paper Hampings and Bandboxes, oders for sale a splendid assortment of French and American Paper Hangings, Fire-board Prints and Bandboxes, wholesale and retail. Also Graw Aprons, a beautiful strick. Competent workmen to paper rooms in the best manner, at short nodec.

als 2ml

Aprona, a beautiful article. Competent workmen to page rooms in the beat manner, at about notice.

SALE OF INCOME BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE KALLROAD GOMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, to Wallest until Wednesday, the 12th day of June next, all o'clock, P.M. for the sale of \$2.50,000 of the Income Bond of the New-York and Erie fi airroad Company.

The whole issue of these boods amount to \$3,50,000 beating interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable haif yearly by coupons, in the City of New-York, on the first days of a crapy and August, and redcemnile at the pleasure of the Company, which five years from the lat of February, 183.

These bonds are issued for the completion of the noad is Lake Erie; and for the payment of the principal and inseet, the whole net increase of the road, after the let of 10y, 1851, and until the net carnings shall reach \$1,000,000 per annum, is piedgred; reserving only a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the Morrigage bonds.

The bonds will be lessued in sums of \$1,000 each, with coupons attached, and proposals will be received for any number from one to twenty-five hundred.

Terms 16 per cent on nonice of acceptance of bids, and liper cent on the last of each mouth thereafter; or, at the gricus of the Company, where any forther information evolution of the Company, where any forther information are quired will be given.

Proposals about the er dersed 'Proposals for Income Bonds' rate addressed to Thomas J. Townsend, Treasure, 45 Wall at New York.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

MESSES. EDITORS: Our city was thrown into consternation yesterday morning, by the arrival of

OR YEAR CIVILIBRIES

to the fact in this respect it is difficult to say. Lopez has long had the reputation of being the most popular man in Cuba, but his popularity is chiefly in the southern part, where his estates lay and where he lived when a Spanish General.

Had the project of seizing Matanzas and fortifying himself in the mountains succeeded, Cuba may have been at this moment revolutionized. As in many other great attempts, however, the occurrences of an hour may have thwarted and defeated a well-formed plan.

large number are employed in improving the Island. The whole number in confinement is eight hundred

ew Prison Hospital, located near the its construction reflects no credit on any person concerned therein.

Although built on a foundation of solid rock, and Although built on a foundation of solid rock, and with water rails apparently the most enduring its walls already indicate insecurity and speedy diapidation. In the erection of public buildings, durability should be regarded as the first requisite; but those of recent construction, examined by us, seem to have been built without the slightest attempt to secure a quality so desirable.

The Hospital building at Hellvue is in a very displaided condition. The walls were faithfully constructed, and need little or no repairs, but the entire wood work requires renewal. Portions of it, exposed to the weather, is in a state of rapid decay, while repeated acrubbing has nearly worn the

rate them heretotore, is mainly to be ascribed to want of necessary accommodation. That part of the City Prison occupied by the Sixth District Po-lice, was intended for juvenile delinquents, and should be immediately restored to its original pur-

Official restraint, however, must be exercised for

who entice them to enter.

A separate building should be provided for prisoners confined under the five day act. This class of persons are usually committed for non-payment of fines imposed for drunkenness—are generally in such filthy condition as to contaminate the surrounding atmosphere; and others should be relieved from the pest of their filthiness and ghastly exhaustions.

#11.000 TO LOAN at 7 per cont. on improved to the property. Apply to WESMITH A CO. 40 Property COCOA SHELLS. - 39 bags, freel, just received -

WANTS.